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ROSWELL
SEED
COMPANY

115-117 South Main P.O. Box 725

Phone MAin 2-7701

Roswell, New Mexico

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EQUIPMENT AND EXPERIENCE

Six different machines are operating to process
and treat our seeds.
There are over 140 accumulated years of experience
back of the

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

This equipment and experience is also available for custom processing.

The ROSWELL SEED COMPANY warrants that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. No other or further warranty, expressed or implied, can be given with seeds. Our liability in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

Vegetable Seeds in Bulk

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington—Desired for its rapid growing, deep green, large spears of splendid quality. Tender when large, rust resistant.

Paradise—The thick stem sort. Possibly the heaviest producer and fastest grower.

BEANS—Bush Varieties

Improved Burpee Stringless Green Pod (53 days)—Green pod about 6 inches long, nearly round, slightly curved and fiberless. For quality this is the outstanding string bean in the Pecos Valley. Plants are bushy and productive. Raised in the home or market garden for canning and freezing.

Tendergreen (54 days)—Favored by some and is a general purpose bean of good quality. Pods are light green, meaty and stringless, also round and straight. Plants are erect and productive. Used extensively by truckers and canners.

Giant Stringless Green Pod (53 days)—Green pods, stringless and brittle with marked indentations between the beans. Preferred by some for late planting.

Improved Pencil Pod Black Wax (55 days)—Pods are yellow, round, about 7 inches long and stringless. The leading yellow podded string bean of our locality. Plants are vigorous and productive.

Top Notch Golden Wax (52 days)—The latest improvement in the Golden Wax type, the best yielder. Flat-oval yellow pods for the home market.

BEANS—Running Varieties

Kentucky Wonder (65 days)—The fine flavor of this bean makes it the favorite of the pole varieties. The green pods are about 9 inches long, grow in clusters, are curved and indented, meaty and brittle but do have strings. A hardy climber that is productive until late in the season. Will produce under some conditions of the Pecos Valley where others will not live.

Blue Lakes Stringless (65 days)—A white seeded climber that produces a stringless straight, smooth, green pod. Resistant to Common Bean Mosaic. Extra high quality.

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Improved (75 days)—Pods grow in clusters averaging 4 seeds each. Recommended for freezing. Plants are very productive, large, erect, bush type.

Henderson's Bush (66 days)—This is the baby lima of the bush type which is often grown for a dry bean. Flat pods contain 3 to 4 flat beans. Excellent quality and good canner. Plants are about 18 in. tall, early and dark green.

Fordhook Bush Lima (75 days)—The large potato lima type. 4 in. pods are broad and contain 3 to 4 thick beans of highest quality. Large erect plants produce very heavy in the Pecos Valley. Grown in the market garden for shipping, highly recommended for freezing.

LIMA BEANS (Continued)

Jackson Wonder (65 days)—A pinto or calico bean of the baby lima type. Strongly flavored beans, are used for snaps or dry shelled. Plants are small and spreading. Very productive and drought resistant, well adapted to the Pecos Valley.

King of the Garden (88 days)—The most popular large pole lima. A Vigorous climber and heavy producer. Broad, straight pods contain 4 to 6 large oval white beans.

Sieva (77 days)—The small lima of the climbers, known in the South as Carolina Small White or Butter Bean. Heavy yielder that bears over a long season.

Florida Butter Speckled (88 days)—A climber, small bean, commonly grown in the South. Adapts itself to adverse seasonal conditions very readily. Used either in the green shelled or dry stage. Pods grow in clusters, usually three beans to a pod.

Giant Butter Speckled (90 days)—Large flat speckled seeds. Pods 4½ inches long and an inch wide. Vigorous climber, vines become 10 feet long.

BEETS

Will stand light frost. Begin planting late in March, continue planting for succession until early September using six pounds seed per acre.

Detroit Dark Red (60 days)—Continues to be our leader for early or late planting in the home or market garden. Good shipper or canner. Dark color, does not show zones. Globe shaped with small collar and tap root. Top is short, beets are smooth.

Detroit Dark Red Perfected (60 days)—Similar to the above, but with darker red flesh and taller top. One of the best for canning.

Eclipse (65 days)—Medium sized, flattened globe-shaped roots. Bright red flesh with whitish zones.

Early Blood Turnip (50-55 days)—The old standard that is well adapted to the Pecos Valley, slightly flattened roots, flesh purplish-red with zones of lighter shade.

Early Wonder Improved (58 days)—Very desirable for home or market. Flattened globe, purplish-red roots with small collar and tap root. Medium dark green top.

STOCK BEETS—(Mangel Wurzel)

Mammoth Long Red (110 days)—One of the heaviest yielders that grows about half out of the ground. Light red, extremely large, long, slightly tapered roots. White flesh with rose tinge. Easy to harvest. Adapted to alkaline soils.

Golden Tankard (102 days)—Nearly cylindrical, growing partly above ground. Skin deep orange-yellow with white zones. Productive and sweet.

Giant Half Sugar Rose (90 days)—White flesh, high in sugar content. Valuable for feeding. Heavy yielding; long oval white roots, rose colored at shoulder.

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

A member of the beet family which is grown for the top only. Green part of leaf is used like other greens, stems used in salads.

Fordhook Giant (60 days)—Leaves are dark green, broad and upright, savoyed with broad white midrib. Our outstanding variety.

CABBAGE

For early, sow seed in hot beds in December or January, reset in open in February or March. For late planting sow seed in open beds and transplant. One ounce of seed produces about 2000 plants. Ten to fifteen thousand plants per acre.

Golden Acre (62-64 days)—Our leading early variety. Medium size, hard, uniform heads. Plants small, heads round, stems short, small outer leaves allow close planting. Stands a long time without bursting. Favored by truckers for early market.

Copenhagen Market (68-70 days)—An old dependable in the Pecos Valley for early market and shipping. Round heads, solid and of superior quality. Short stem.

Marion Market (78 days)—Resistant to yellows, developed from Copenhagen Market but later maturing and slightly larger. Heads are about 7 inches in diameter, round, firm and of good quality. Will produce on yellows infested soil where non-resistant strains fail.

Early Jersey Wakefield (62-64 days)—Cone shaped extra early, compact heads are five inches thick and seven inches long and weigh about 2½ lbs. Leaf is dark green and the stem is short.

Evergreen Hollander (90-100 days)—One of the most popular main crops in the mountain districts. A solid medium size head from 5 to 7 lbs. Outer leaves retain green color well and protect for long distance shipping. Heavy yielder.

Ferry's Hollander (105 days)—One of the best late varieties for high altitude. Solid spherical heads, 6½ to 7 inches in diameter, will weigh 6 to 7 lbs. Medium small, short stemmed, hardy plant. Excellent quality. Keeps well in storage.

Danish Ballhead (100 days)—Solid, large, flattened globe shaped head that keeps well in storage. Short stem and medium sized plant. Does extra well in the mountain sections.

Red Rock (100 days)—Forms a round, dark red, solid head about 8 inches in diameter. The quality is excellent and it keeps well in storage.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Plant in fall for best results, does fine on muck land. Spring plantings bolt to seed. Does not transplant well. Heads can be stored for about two months.

Chihili (70 days)—Outside leaves dark green, inside creamy white of fine quality. Crisp, tender, sweet heads are 18-20 inches tall and 3½ to 4 inches thick.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce produces 3000 plants, 6 to 8 ounces per acre. The cultivation is similar to that of cabbage. Leaves must be gathered and tied about the head to protect from the sun and to facilitate bleaching.

Early Danish Snowball (30 to 35 days from seed to plant, 60 days from setting of plant to maturity)—An all purpose variety for both home and market garden. Has long been our leading variety.

CARROTS

May be planted as early as February and as late as August 15th, difficult to obtain a stand in mid-summer. Do not allow water to cover seed beds in tight soil. Excellent yields and quality produced in the Southwest. Plant 2 to 3 lbs. seed per acre.

Chantenay (73 days)—A splendid all purpose heavy yielder. 5½ to 6 inches long, 2¼ inches thick at the top. Stump rooted; flesh deep orange.

CARROTS (continued)

Chantenay Long Type (72 days)—A dependable producer of the long coreless type. Developed for soils that have a high moisture table. Good shipper, bunch or bulk.

Imperator (77 days)—Long cylindrical and well stump rooted which makes it a popular bunching variety. Deep orange, excellent quality, measures 8x2 inches.

Chantenay Red Cored (72 days)—Improved over Chantenay in color, texture and flesh. Deep reddish-orange; about 6 inches long, 2½ inches at the shoulder. Stump rooted.

Nantes Half Long, Scarlet (68 days)—Desirable for home garden and early market, 6-7 inches long, 1¼ inches thick. Small top, bright orange flesh and high quality.

Danvers Half Long (75 days)—Still a favorite with many, 6 inches long, 2 inches thick at the shoulder. Orange roots, blunt tip and broad shoulder.

Oxheart or Guerande (72 days)—Roots are heart shaped and scarlet-orange. Desirable for field culture and heavy soil. Good keeper, often used for stock feed.

CELERY

The Roswell District has long been noted for a superior quality of celery, especially in flavor. The production should not be undertaken on a large scale by someone who is not experienced. Seed should be sown in April and plants reset in July. Must be bleached with boards, paper or earth. One ounce produces 10,000 plants.

Golden Plume or Wonderful (115-120 days)—Blanches readily to a golden yellow. Crisp with excellent flavor. Heavy producer, about 24-26 inches tall.

White Plume (115 days)—A first early, solid and crisp. Foliage green tinted white but both foliage and stalks will blanch readily to snowy white. Medium sized.

Tall Utah (125 days)—Quality placed it among leaders of the green type of main crop. Stocky plants are full hearted and compact. Full rounded, solid, thick stems.

Golden Self Blanching (90 days)—Thick, solid, good flavored stalks branch well. It is very popular among home and market gardeners.

CUCUMBERS

Do not plant until warm weather. Plant again in July for late pickles. Plant in hills 4 feet each way, one ounce of seed to 50 hills.

Straight 8 (66 days)—Straight about 8 inches long and 2 inches thick. Deep green rounded at ends. A favorite with commercial growers, it is uniform and attractive.

Improved Long Green (70 days)—10-12 inches long, about 3 inches thick. Preferred in the home garden, since it is for general table use. Prolific, a good seller.

Chicago Pickling (60 days)—One of the best for pickling. Medium green, 6½ inches long, 2¼ inches thick. Very prolific, warted and ribbed at pickling sizes.

COLLARDS

A member of the cabbage family, but non-heading, used for greens. Cultivated the same as cabbage.

Georgia or Southern (75 days)—The most popular variety. Vigorous plants withstand heat and adverse soil conditions. Plants 2-3 ft. tall, form loose clusters of tender leaves.

SWEET CORN

Golden Cross Bantam (88-90 days)—Our leading hybrid. Developed by Purdue University. Well proven in the Pecos Valley after nineteen years of use. Adapted to varied conditions and resistant to disease. Sturdy straight stalks are 6 ft. tall. Uniform ears, 8 inches long, have 10-14 rows. Plant thinly, the suckers will make ears. Medium sized sweet kernels are a rich yellow. Good shuck coverage.

Stowell's Evergreen (95 days)—Deep, white, sweet, tender kernels; 14-20 rowed. A standard late variety that sells or cans well.

Golden Bantam (79 days)—Still the old favorite with many home and market gardeners. Ears 7 inches long with 8 rows of delicious kernels. One of the sweetest of all corns and of the best quality. Not as worm resistant as Golden Cross Bantam.

Country Gentleman (100 days)—Sweet, white, tender kernels, are irregularly placed on the ears that average 7 inches long and about 2 inches in diameter. One of the richest flavored of all the late varieties.

GARDEN CORN

Trucker's Favorite (83-85 days)—Resistant to ear worms which means much to the Pecos Valley where this corn has become popular during the past twenty years. Good flavored and remains in roasting ear stage for long time, also used as an early dried corn. Stalks are 8-9 feet tall, usually bearing two ears which are 8-9½ in. long and carry 10-16 rows of tender kernels, moderately sweet.

Hickory King (95 days)—A field corn that has been used for many years in the Pecos Valley for roasting ears. Will not stand long in roasting ear stage. One of the best for meal. 8 rowed, very large flat kernels and small cob.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth—Plants are 2-2½ feet tall with leaves cut into thread-like divisions. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor. The stem and sometimes the seed are used for flavoring, especially in pickles.

EGG PLANT

Sow in hot bed in spring, set in open field when nights are warm. Requires rich soil. One ounce produces 1,500 plants. Excellent quality can be produced in the Pecos Valley.

Black Beauty (80 days)—A prolific early variety. The thrifty plants grow 24-30 inches tall and produce 4-6 large, dark purple fruit that hold well after picking.

New York Purple Spineless (83 days)—The spreading plants are 30-36 inches tall and bear 4-5 smooth, oval deep purple fruits that are slightly larger than Black Beauty.

KALE

Dwarf Blue Scotch (55 days)—Very hardy, attractive plant that will grow 12-15 inches tall. Large upright leaves are finely curled.

Tall Scotch (75 days)—Very hardy, upright plants, 30 inches tall. Numerous large deep yellowish green, finely curled leaves. Both of these varieties can be planted in the spring or fall. The quality is improved by frost.

LETTUCE

Sow seed in November for earliest spring heading. Sow again very early in the spring. Will stand frost. Begin planting in late July for fall crop. This crop will bolt to seed stems and tip burn in hot weather.

Great Lakes 659 (88 days)—A good shipper for the Southwest. Will produce a large per cent of perfect heads, slow bolting. Dark green outer leaves are well folded over the large, uniform, compact heads.

Imperial 847 (83 days)—A medium sized head that has become well known for its resistance to brown blight and hot weather. Leaves are smooth and thick. Heads are firm and well folded.

New York, Los Angeles or Wonderful (80 days)—Large, sweet, crisp heads that are tightly folded. Now largely supplanted by the Imperial strains.

Los Angeles No. 12 (77 days)—This early sure heading strain will stand more warm weather than the above. Exposed heads are light green, the leaves are thin.

Iceberg (84 days)—Heads compact, crumpled, crisp and white interior. Edges of green leaves are tinged with reddish brown. Desired by mountain growers.

Early Curled Simpson (45 days)—Non-heading, forms compact bunch. Light green, tender and sweet. Hardy and dependable. Preferred in the home gardens.

Black Seeded Simpson (46 days)—One of the most popular of the loose leaf varieties. Broad leaves much blistered and excessively frilled. Stands well without seeding.

MUSTARD

Sow early in the spring, also again in the fall. One ounce to 50 ft. drill. Will produce tender succulent leaves in 4 to 5 weeks from time of sowing.

Giant Southern Curled—The most popular in the Pecos Valley. Hardy, wide, bright green leaves with curly edges. Plants are quite upright, slightly spreading.

Large Smooth Leaf—Vigorous, large, deep green, broad-oval leaves which are plain except for the toothed margin.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth. Heat and drought resistant, slow to seed. Combines flavor of mustard and spinach.

MELONS — CANTALOUPE

The Pecos Valley always produces some of the best, both for flavor and size. Plant after danger of frost, in hills 8 by 8 ft. One ounce to 50 hills. Planting seed under HOTKAPS in the field will produce marketable melons two or three weeks earlier.

Hales Best (80 days)—We offer special select seed in this variety. One of the first on the market. Salmon flesh of excellent flavor and quality. A good shipper, with being the best seller on the local market. Fruits oval, 6½ by 5½ inches, covered with heavy netting, indistinct ribbing.

Hales Best No. 36 (80 days)—Quality and flavor much the same as Hales Best. Shape is nearly round and ribbing almost eliminated. Fruits are smaller and more uniform than Hales Best. The seed cavity is small.

Hales Best No. 45 (88 days)—Powdery mildew resistant. Will stand long distance shipping without deterioration after it has been picked at full slip ripened stage, therefore, it is considered our best shipper.

MELONS - CANTALOUPE (Continued)

Hales Best Jumbo Strain (83 days)—A large fruited strain of this leading variety for local markets. Fruits oval, 5 to 6 lbs., ribbing somewhat prominent, heavily netted. Seed pocket rather large. Orange flesh is sweet and of good quality.

Rocky Ford (92 days)—A small green-fleshed melon. Spicy, juicy and of excellent flavor. Still used widely for home gardens. Small fruit, about 2½ lbs. nearly round.

Texas No. 1 (90 days)—Developed by Texas Experiment Station for resistance to aphids and downey mildew. 5½ inches long by 5 inches, moderately netted. Firm, sweet, salmon colored flesh.

Banana (98 days)—Resembles a huge banana in shape, 14-20 inches long. Flesh is pronounced salmon with somewhat of a banana-like flavor. Keeps well in storage.

Honey Dew, Green Fleshed (115 days)—Large oval melons are almost smooth. Thick flesh is pale green, juicy and sweet. Keeps well in storage, good shipping melon.

WATERMELONS

Plant after the danger of frost in hills 8 by 8 ft. About 2 lbs. of seed to each acre. the earliest melons can be produced by planting under HOTKAPS.

Kleckley Sweet No. 6 (85 days)—The wilt resistant strain of our standard for local market. One of the best sellers of the cylindrical shape. Flesh bright red, crisp and extremely sweet. Dark green rind that is too tender and thin for shipping.

Improved Kleckley Sweet or Wondermelon (88 days)—An improved strain of Kleckley Sweet being more full at either end. It is large, heavy, oblong, has a dark green skin and a thin rind. Scarlet meat and solid, sweet heart.

Texas Black Diamond (Florida Giant) (95 days)—Vigorous, productive vines. A nearly round, dark green melon with firm red flesh. Ships well, will weigh about 40 lbs. Specimens have been known to reach 120 lbs. This has been a popular, all purpose melon in the Southwest during the past eighteen years.

Striped Klondike Blue Ribbon (80 days)—Resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Irregular stripes on cylindrical melon with oval ends. Weighs about 20 lbs. Sweet, deep red, crisp flesh. Moderately tough rind makes it a good local shipper.

Halbert Honey (85 days)—Similar to Kleckley Sweet but somewhat larger. Fruits are cylindrical with blunt ends. Slightly ridged, dark green, lightly veined, rind very tender. Flesh bright red and exceptionally sweet.

Irish Grey (95 days)—Tough rind makes it a good shipper. Oblong, light grey tinged with green. Flesh bright red and firm. Productive and a favorite with many.

Klondike No. 7 (80 days)—Dark green oblong melon weighs about 25 lbs. Deep red flesh of excellent quality, thin but tough rind. Vigorous, prolific and resistant to Fusarium wilt. One of the most popular for local market and shipping.

Blacklee (85 days)—Cylindrical fruit of about 35 lbs. Dark green, thin but tough rind. Sweet, bright red flesh of good texture. Vigorous vines are resistant to Fusarium wilt. Very well liked after fourteen years use in our locality.

Golden Honey (85 days)—Flesh is amber-yellow, seeds are brown. Medium sized melon, nearly round, light green with dark green stripes. Flesh chunky.

Tendersweet (75-80 days)—Golden yellow flesh, cylindrical shape, dark green rind with light green stripes. These weigh 30-35 lbs. and ship well.

ONIONS

The quality and yield of onions produced in the Pecos Valley is among the best. Sow seed in the open in September, transplant in February or March. Or plant in hotbed in January, transplant in March and April. Or, the seed may be drilled in the open field in February and thinned when the plants reach the size of a pencil, labor costs make this method very popular. Use 90,000 to 120,000 plants per acre in double rows or 2½ to 3 lbs. of seed.

Yellow Sweet Spanish, Utah Jumbo (114 days)—This has produced our best yields and best quality, ships, keeps and sells well. Deep amber skin, globular with small neck. Among the largest with white, sweet flesh.

White Valencia (114 days)—The largest of the globular, white varieties. Flesh is clear white, firm and mild. Small neck.

Grano (90 days)—Top shaped, straw colored skin, white flesh. Good keeper. Extra early, good flavor and sweet. Developed in New Mexico, known to some as Babosa.

White Grano—The same as the Grano except that the skin color is white and in some soils it will not obtain the full size.

Crystal Wax (White Bermuda) (90-95 days)—White, early, flat, mild bulb. Medium in size, not suitable for storage.

White Lisbon—A bunching onion, possibly the best quality. It will develop a thick neck if allowed to bulb.

Onion Sets—Used mainly to produce early green onions. White and yellow offered.

OKRA

Sow seed thinly in warm soil, in drills about 2 ft. apart. Thin out to 9 inches in the row. One and one-half ounces will plant 100 feet of drill.

Perkins Dwarf, Spineless, Green (50-55 days)—Plants are three to four feet tall. The pods are about 7 inches long, 1¼ inches in diameter. They taper toward the blossom end, they are ribbed, fleshy and tender.

White Velvet (60 days)—Pods are about 6 inches long; round and smooth. Velvety white, excellent flavor and tender. Branching and prolific plants are 5 ft. tall.

Clemson Spineless (50-55 days)—An improved strain of the long green pod type. Pods do not have prickly spines, will develop to 9 inches long by 1¼ inches in diameter, straight ridged and tapered near the tip. Plants grow about 5 ft. tall.

PARSLEY

Used for flavoring and garnishing. Does best in rich soil. One ounce of seed sows 150 ft. of drill.

Double Moss Curled (70 days)—A thrifty, compact plant. Attractive, deep green foliage. One of the best for market or home garden.

PARSNIPS

Sow seed in February in loose, rich soil. May be left in ground and dug as wanted. They are improved by frost. One ounce of seed sows 200 ft. of drill.

Hollow Crown (95 days)—Roots are white smooth and of excellent flavor, 12-14 inches long, about 3 inches thick at the shoulder with a deep, hollow crown.

PEAS

Plant February 15th to April 15th in drills: 12 to 18 inches apart, one pound of seed to 50 feet. Must be planted early, will not stand summer heat of the Pecos Valley.

Alaska (60 days)—An early smooth variety. Will only mature one crop. Plants are about 28 inches tall and pods are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

Bliss Everbearing (76 days)—Dark green, thrifty vines about 30 inches tall. 4 to 5 light green peas in a straight pod. This pea has a long bearing period and has done well in the mountain sections.

Dwarf Telephone (75 days)—Stocky, light green plant about 25 inches tall. Light green pods contain 8 to 10 peas of good quality. Resistant to wilt. Good for home garden and shipping.

Little Marvel (62 days)—One of the most dependable for many years. Thrifty plants are 18-20 inches tall. Dark green, plump, straight pods contain 7-8 good quality peas. The quality and productiveness is unsurpassed.

Nott's Excelsior (62 days)—An excellent early variety and heavy yielder. Dark green plants, 16 inches tall with slender pods 3 inches long containing 6-7 medium sized peas. A favorite with many in the Pecos Valley, also good in the mountains.

Thomas Laxton (62 days)—One of the most popular heavy yielders. Plants are about three feet tall. Pods 4 inches long, well filled and square ended. Among the best for quality. Excellent for canning, shipping and freezing.

Tall Telephone (75 days)—Vines are 60 in. tall. Pods are 5 in. long, plump and borne singly. Large light green seeds are wrinkled. Wilt resistant.

PEPPER

Plant the seed in hills two feet apart in the open field after danger of frost. Or plants are often raised in hotbeds and transplanted after nights are warm. One ounce produces 2000 plants.

California Wonder (72 days)—By far the most popular of the sweet varieties. Good for shipping or local use. Pods are green, 4 lobed, very thick, heavy and smooth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches through. Sweet distinct flavor.

Pimiento (73 days)—Plants are large, erect. Fruits are sweet, heart-shaped, very smooth; color is dark green, changing to bright crimson. Very thick flesh.

Anaheim Chili (73 days)—Good for canning and drying, also, the best seller when green. Pod is longer and milder than the more pungent varieties but definitely a hot pepper. Deep green pods change to bright scarlet. The dependable leading chili for many years.

Hungarian Wax (61-65 days)—Very hot, early and productive. The green pods turn to light yellow when young, red when ripe and become 5 to 6 inches long.

College No. 9 (75 days)—Developed in our own State. Grown by those who desire the most pungent. Similar to Anaheim, pods are shorter.

Small Red Chili (82 days)—Pungent, conical pods; $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, deep red when ripe. Productive, spreading plants are about 18 in. tall.

PUMPKINS

Plant in hills 8 ft. each way after danger of frost. One ounce to 30 hills, two pounds per acre.

Small Sugar or Pie (108 days)—The leader for general use. Fruits are deep orange, round, flattened at ends, somewhat ribbed, 6 to 8 lbs. Good thick flesh.

PUMPKINS (Continued)

Kentucky Field (120 days)—A heavy yielder for canning and stock feed. Large fruits, 10-15 lbs., odd shaped, creamy buff skin, yellow flesh, good quality, rather coarse.

Green Striped Cushaw (112 days)—Crooknecked, 10-12 lbs. Skin is hard, thin, smooth, dull white with irregular green stripes. Flesh is medium coarse, and thick.

White Cushaw (110 days)—Smaller than the Green Striped, neck is straighter and shorter. Skin is nearly white.

RADISHES

Plant early in the spring, follow by succession every 15 days. One ounce to 50 ft.

Crimson Giant (29 days)—Will stand well without becoming pithy. One of the most popular. Roots spherical to slightly top shaped, 1½ in. in diameter, deep scarlet.

Scarlet Globe Short Top (21-23 days)—Good Quality. Chosen by shippers for its short top. Elongated globe roots are bright scarlet. Flesh is crisp and white.

French Breakfast (25 days)—Roots are scarlet with white bottom, oblong and blunt. Excellent quality for general use, also suitable for forcing.

Sparkler (26 days)—Roots are almost globe shaped, lower third is white, balance is a dull scarlet. Splendid quality until large. Small tops are desired by market gardeners.

Cherry Belle (23 days)—Used for hot-bed forcing also excellent for late spring or early fall planting. Short top, round, firm, dull scarlet and keeps well without becoming pithy. Popular among market growers.

White Icicle (27 days)—The best of the long white radishes. The roots are 4-5 inches long, slightly stumped, transparent-white and brittle. Excellent quality, mild flavor.

China Rose Winter (52 days)—A distinct winter sort. Long cylindrical roots, thicker at lower end. Smooth, bright scarlet in color, flesh white, firm and pungent.

RHUBARB

Sow seed in spring, plants will be ready to re-plant the following fall or spring. Set plants 4 feet each way.

Victoria—The main crop sort. Vigorous, upright, thick, stalks of splendid red.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Mammoth Sandwich Island—Long tapered, white roots, 6-8 inches long, 1½ inches thick. Grows like a parsnip, needs deep soil. Plant in early spring, ready to use in November.

SPINACH

Sow in February and March and again in October for the earliest spring use. Will not do well in hot weather. One ounce to 50 feet, 8 lbs. per acre.

Viroflay (45 days)—The long, broad, pointed, thick smooth leaves make this spinach generally preferred when conditions will allow it to be planted. Blights and bolts to seed readily in warm weather. Easy to wash and a good spinach to can.

Giant Nobel (44 days)—Considered by many to be the best of the thick, smooth leaved sort. Large Vigorous plant that is an enormous yielder. Slow to form seed. A good canner.

SPINACH (Continued)

Bloomsdale (42 days)—Will stand well without bolting to seed, therefore used extensively for spring planting. Leaves intensely crumpled and blistered, dark green.

Virginia Blight Resistant (39 days)—Used principally in sections where blight occurs. Somewhat smoother than Bloomsdale, inclined to bolt to seed earlier.

New Zealand (70 days)—Distinctively removed from true spinach. Plants tall and spreading with numerous shoots. Leaves rather small and pointed. Grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions.

SQUASH

Plant when danger of frost is past, in hills 4 to 6 feet apart. One ounce of seed plants 40 hills.

Early White Bush (53 days)—Also known as patty pan. Plants are bush type. Fruits greenish white turning to white when matured. Flattened and smooth with scalloped edges.

Early Prolific Straightneck (52 days)—Fine flavor, 3½ by 12 inches, creamy color. Summer squash with bush type, compact plant. Usable fruit when 4 to 5 inches long.

Giant Summer Straightneck (55 days)—One of the best for shipping, since straight-necks pack well without breaking. Fruits are large and heavier than others. Skin is warted and yellow. A very good seller.

Italian or Zucchini (60 days)—Bush type plant. Fruits are grayish green, straight and nearly cylindrical, will become large. In best edible condition when 6-8 in. long.

Caserta (55-57 days)—Early, prolific, summer type. Glossy green fruit with interrupted dark stripes, 6-7 inches long by 1½ inches thick. The quality is good and the yield has been extra high.

Table Queen (Acorn or DesMoines) (80 days)—Of the winter type. Dark green pointed fruits, 5½ inches long and 4 inches thick. Light yellow flesh, bakes dry and sweet.

Banana (105 days)—A winter trailing sort. About 2 ft. long, 6 inches in diameter with pointed end. A gray green color with irregular stripes. Flesh is sweet, solid, dry, yellow and fine grained. Excellent for pies or baking.

Hubbard (100 days)—A standard winter squash. Fruits 9 to 10 inches through. Globular, dark bronze green, very hard warted shell. Flesh is thick yellow, fine grained and of excellent quality.

TOMATOES

Sow seed in hotbeds and re-set plants after danger of frost, or sow in open when weather is warm and thin to stand. Plants should be set or thinned to 4 ft. each way. Some now prefer one foot spacing in seven foot rows. One ounce will produce 2000 plants or 8 oz. will plant an acre. Planting seed in field is the most successful method in the Pecos Valley where tomatoes produce an extra good quality and yield. Planting under HOTKAPS has produced fruits three weeks earlier.

Improved Marglobe (77 days)—For many years this has been a heavy producing tomato well adapted to the Pecos Valley. Large, red fruits, smooth, globular with thick cell walls. Holds well in white ripe stage for shipping, also, an excellent canner. This plant is resistant to wilt and rust.

Bonny Best (70 days)—A second early, bright scarlet, smooth and uniform. The best canner where the season is too short for Marglobe to produce heavy.

TOMATOES (Continued)

Rutgers (73-83 days)—Bred from Marglobe and J. T. D., it combines disease resistance of Marglobe with J. T. D's habit of ripening from the interior outward. Coarser foliage than Marglobe and flatter at the stem, an all purpose variety of wide adaption. A leader for quality and yield in the Roswell area.

Break O'Day (70 days)—Resembles Marglobe in shape, size and disease resistant qualities but not so productive. Open plant. Fruits scarlet, meaty and solid.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper (75 days)—Wilt resistant, heavy producer of good quality. Fruits are slightly globular, solid and medium sized, scarlet and well colored about the stem.

Ponderosa or Beef Steak (90 days)—A large purplish-pink, somewhat rough, heavy, and almost seedless fruit. Extra good for slicing. Bears well until late.

Earliana (66 days)—Our earliest tomato. Fruits are medium sized, flattened, firm, quite smooth and bright red. Open plants produce clusters in center. Do not use on diseased soils.

Improved Pearson (85 days)—A good canner and heavy producer in some sections. Fruits are bright red, semi-globe, large and smooth.

Golden Queen (85 days)—Golden yellow fruit with mild flavor, medium large, smooth and rather solid. Used in home gardens and for commercial juice.

Red Cherry (75 days)—Small, round, rich deep red fruits that are borne in clusters. The vigorous, spreading plant is very prolific. In this type, we also offer the Yellow and the Red Pear Tomato.

TURNIPS

The best quality can be produced in the Pecos Valley. Fall plantings are preferred. One ounce per 100 ft. or 1 lb. per acre drilled. Two lbs. per acre broadcast.

Purple Top White Globe (56 days)—The most popular main crop for both home use and shipping. Roots are purple above ground and white below. White fine grained flesh. Sweet and crisp especially when grown fast.

Amber Globe (75-80 days)—Our most popular yellow variety. Skin and flesh are yellow. Fine grained, sweet and of good quality. Larger than Purple Top.

Shogoin (43 days)—Our earliest and best variety for both greens and roots. Tops are 18-20 in. tall, erect, bright green, strap leaves. Roots are medium small, white throughout, semi-globe, sweet and mild. Plant is louse resistant and thrives in hot dry weather.

American Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga (90 days)—Large globular roots with small neck and slight tap roots. Yellow with purple top. Fine grained, firm, crisp and sweet. Milder and sweeter when grown in the mountain districts.

FOR AIDS TO THE GARDENER

SEE—

Planting Charts	Inside the Back Cover
Garden Tools	on page 25
Seed Treatments	on page 24
Hotkaps	on page 25
Fertilizers	on pages 26 & 27
Insecticides	on pages 22 & 23
Sprayers	on page 23

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

1961

Garden Seed Price List

	Pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
ASPARAGUS						
Mary Washington		.15	.25	.75	2.25	
Paradise						
BEANS						
Improved Burpee Stringless Green Pod				.15	.50	3.65
Tendergreen				.15	.55	3.85
Giant Stringless Green Pod				.15	.50	3.65
Improved Pencil Pod Black Wax				.15	.55	3.75
Top Notch Golden Wax				.20	.65	4.45
Kentucky Wonder				.15	.55	3.85
Blue Lakes Stringless				.25	.75	5.20
LIMA BEANS						
Burpee's Improved				.20	.65	4.45
Henderson Bush				.15	.45	3.50
Fordhook Bush				.20	.60	4.40
Jackson Wonder				.15	.55	3.75
King of the Garden				.15	.65	4.45
Sieva				.15	.55	3.75
Florida Butter Speckled				.15	.50	3.65
Giant Butter Speckled				.15	.65	4.45
BEETS						
Detroit Dark Red	.10		.20	.55	1.65	14.85
Detroit Dark Red Perfected	.10		.20	.55	1.65	14.85
Eclipse	.10		.20	.55	1.65	14.85
Early Blood Turnip						
Early Wonder Improved	.10		.20	.55	1.65	14.85
STOCK BEETS (Mangel Wurzel)						
Mammoth Long Red		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.60
Golden Tankard		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.60
Giant Half Sugar Rose		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.60
SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET						
Fordhook Giant	.10		.20	.55	1.65	
CABBAGE						
Golden Acre		.25	.45	1.25	3.75	33.75
Copenhagen Market		.25	.45	1.25	3.75	33.75
Marion Market		.30	.55	1.60	4.75	42.75
Early Jersey Wakefield		.25	.40	1.20	3.60	32.40
Evergreen Hollander		.30	.55	1.60	4.75	42.75
Ferry's Hollander		.35	.60	1.80	5.40	48.60
Danish Ballhead		.25	.45	1.30	3.90	35.10
Red Rock		.30	.50	1.50	4.50	
CHINESE CABBAGE						
Chihili		.15	.25	.80	2.50	
CAULIFLOWER						
Early Danish Snowball		1.25	2.15	6.35	19.00	
CARROTS						
Chantenay		.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.90
Chantenay Long Type		.15	.25	.75	2.25	20.25
Imperator		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.60
Chantenay Red Cored		.15	.25	.75	2.25	20.25
Nantes Half Long, Scarlet		.15	.25	.75	2.25	20.25
Danvers Half Long		.15	.25	.75	2.25	20.25
Oxheart or Guerande		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.60

NOTICE: Orders that total less than \$2.50 and the ten pound prices are not prepaid. Other prices are postpaid. Please ask for quantity prices.

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ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1900

	Pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
CELERY						
Golden Plume	.15	.70	1.25	3.70	11.00	
White Plume						
Tall Utah	.15	.70	1.30	3.90	11.70	
Golden Self Blanching	.15	.65	1.15	3.35	10.00	
CUCUMBERS						
Straight-8		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.60
Improved Long Green		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.60
Chicago Pickling		.15	.25	.75	2.25	20.25
COLLARDS						
Georgia or Southern		.15	.25	.75	2.25	
SWEET CORN						
Golden Cross Bantam				.25	.70	5.65
Stowell's Evergreen				.20	.55	4.20
Golden Bantam				.20	.55	4.20
Country Gentleman				.20	.55	4.20
GARDEN CORN						
Trucker's Favorite				.15	.40	2.85
Hickory King				.10	.30	2.50
DILL						
Long Island Mammoth		.15	.25	.70	2.10	
EGG PLANT						
Black Beauty	.15	.50	.95	2.80	8.40	
New York Purple Spineless	.15	.50	.95	2.80	8.40	
KALE						
Dwarf Blue Scotch		.15	.25	.70	2.10	
Tall Scotch						
LETTUCE						
Great Lakes 659	.10	.30	.50	1.50	4.50	40.50
Imperial 847	.10	.30	.50	1.50	4.50	40.50
Los Angeles, New York or Wonderful	.10	.25	.40	1.20	3.60	32.50
Los Angeles No. 12	.10	.25	.40	1.20	3.60	32.50
Iceberg		.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.90
Early Curled Simpson			.20	.60	1.80	16.20
Black Seeded Simpson			.20	.60	1.80	16.20
MUSTARD						
Giant Southern Curled		.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.80
Large Smooth Leaf		.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.80
Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen		.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.80
MELONS—CANTALOUPE						
Hales Best Original		.15	.25	.75	2.25	20.25
Hales Best No. 36		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.60
Hales Best No. 45		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.60
Hales Best Jumbo Strain		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.60
Rocky Ford		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.60
Texas No. 1						
Banana		.20	.30	.90	2.80	25.20
Honey Dew, Green Fleshed		.20	.30	.90	2.80	25.20
WATERMELONS						
Kleckley Sweet No. 6		.15	.25	.75	2.25	20.25
Improved Kleckley Sweet		.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.90
Texas Black Diamond		.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.90
Striped Klondike Blue Ribbon		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.60
Halbert Honey		.15	.25	.75	2.25	20.25
Irish Grey		.15	.25	.75	2.25	20.25
Klondike No. 7		.15	.25	.80	2.45	22.05
Blacklee		.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.90
Golden Honey		.15	.25	.75	2.25	20.25
Tendersweet		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.60

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ROSWELL SEED COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1900

15

	Pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
ONIONS						
Yellow Sweet Spanish, Utah Jumbo	.10	.35	.60	1.80	5.40	48.60
White Valencia	.10	.40	.70	2.10	6.20	55.80
Grano	.10	.35	.60	1.75	5.25	47.25
White Grano	.10	.35	.60	1.75	5.25	47.25
Crystal Wax	.10	.25	.40	1.20	3.60	32.40
White Lisbon	.10	.35	.60	1.75	5.25	47.25
Onion Sets						
OKRA						
Perkin's Dwarf, Spineless, Green		.10	.15	.40	1.25	11.25
White Velvet		.10	.15	.45	1.35	12.15
Clemson Spineless		.10	.15	.40	1.25	11.25
PARSLEY						
Double Moss Curled		.15	.25	.75	2.25	
PARSNIPS						
Hollow Crown	.10		.20	.60	1.80	
PEAS						
Alaska				.15	.40	2.85
Bliss Everbearing				.15	.45	3.40
Dwarf Telephone				.15	.45	3.40
Little Marvel				.15	.45	3.40
Nott's Excelsior				.15	.45	3.40
Thomas Laxton				.15	.45	3.40
Tall Telephone				.15	.45	3.40
PEPPER						
California Wonder	.10	.40	.70	2.05	6.15	55.35
Pimiento	.10	.40	.70	2.10	6.30	56.70
Anaheim Chili	.10	.40	.70	2.10	6.30	56.70
Hungarian Wax	.10	.50	.85	2.50	7.50	67.50
College No. 9	.10	.40	.75	2.30	6.90	62.10
Small Red Chili	.10	.45	.80	2.40	7.10	
PUMPKINS						
Small Sugar or Pie		.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.90
Kentucky Field		.10	.15	.50	1.50	13.50
Green Striped Cushaw		.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.90
White Cushaw						
RADISHES						
Crimson Giant		.10	.15	.35	1.05	9.45
Scarlet Globe Short Top		.10	.15	.35	1.05	9.45
French Breakfast		.10	.15	.35	1.05	9.45
Sparkler		.10	.15	.35	1.05	9.45
Cherry Belle		.10	.15	.40	1.15	10.35
White Icicle		.10	.15	.35	1.05	9.45
China Rose Winter		.10	.15	.45	1.35	12.15
RHUBARB						
Victoria	.10	.20	.35	.90	2.70	
SALSIFY						
Mammoth Sandwich Island	.10	.40	.70	2.05	6.15	
SPINACH						
Viroflay			.10	.30	.80	7.20
Giant Nobel			.10	.30	.80	7.20
Bloomsdale			.10	.30	.80	7.20
Virginia Blight Resistant			.10	.30	.80	7.20
New Zealand			.10	.35	.95	
SQUASH						
Early White Bush	.10		.20	.65	1.95	17.55
Early Prolific Straightneck	.10		.20	.65	1.95	17.55
Giant Summer Straightneck	.10		.20	.65	1.95	17.55
Italian or Zucchini		.15	.25	.75	2.25	20.25

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Squash—Continued	Pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
Caserta	.10		.20	.65	1.95	17.55
Table Queen	.10		.20	.65	1.95	17.55
Banana		.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.90
Hubbard		.15	.25	.75	2.20	19.80
TOMATOES						
Improved Marglobe	.10	.40	.75	2.20	6.60	59.40
Bonny Best	.10	.40	.75	2.20	6.60	59.40
Rutgers	.10	.30	.55	1.65	4.95	44.55
Break O'Day	.10	.45	.85	2.60	7.80	70.20
Pritchard or Scarlet Topper	.10	.50	.95	2.90	8.70	78.30
Ponderosa or Beef Steak	.10	.55	1.00	3.00	9.00	81.00
Earliana	.10	.50	.95	2.85	8.55	76.95
Improved Pearson	.10	.50	.95	2.90	8.70	78.30
Golden Queen	.10	.50	.95	2.85	8.55	76.95
Red Cherry	.10	.50	.90	2.70	8.10	
TURNIPS						
Purple Top White Globe		.10	.15	.35	1.00	9.00
Amber Globe		.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.80
Shogoin		.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.80
American Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga		.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.80

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LAWN GRASS SEED

Kentucky Blue Grass—A semi-evergreen grass that does well in shade. Will not thrive in total sunny spots. Requires considerable water and does not spread. Dark green medium fine blades. One of the best for shaded lawns. May be planted in cold weather, fall months preferred. Plantings in extreme hot weather are not satisfactory. At least 2 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. required. 1 lb. 85c; 10 lbs. \$7.65.

Merion Blue Grass—A strain of Kentucky Blue Grass that was selected for its ability to withstand heat and drought. 1 lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Bermuda Grass—Very hardy, in fact hard to kill if grown in the sun. Spreads by continuous runners that root at the joints. Will stand abuse and pasturing and partial but not total shade. Extensively used throughout the Southwest. Plant after May 1 st. and before August 15th. Use at least one pound per 1000 sq. ft.

U-3 Bermuda Grass—Similar to the above except it has finer blades, has very few seed stems and remains green over a longer period.

Perennial Ryegrass—Rather coarse bladed semi-evergreen grass that stools similar to the rye plant. Resembles Bluegrass when planted thick and kept mowed but will stand more heat and abuse. Plant 3 to 4 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. lb. 35c; 10 lbs \$3.15.

Domestic Ryegrass (Annual or short-lived Perennial)—A quick growing hardy grass which appears and is planted the same as the perennial. 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.20.

White Dutch Clover—A small close growing, dwarf clover that will produce a small white blossom. Rapid growing of spreading habit, will stand close cutting without injury. 1 lb. \$1.35.

Dichondra Repens—A low, dark green creeping plant with small velvety leaves, forms a mat and chokes out weeds, it needs no mowing. Slow to start. 1 lb. \$5.70.

Creeping Seaside Bent—Used extensively on golf greens. A light green, fine short blade. Makes a very thick turf. Requires heavy watering, thrives when cut close and makes a uniform smooth lawn. 1 lb. \$1.85.

Alta Fescue—A broad bladed, hardy evergreen grass, possibly the most tolerant of its type to drought and heat. Long lived and stands hard wear. 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.60.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

FIELD SEEDS

Adapted to the Southwest

ALFALFA

New Mexico Common—One of the first crops to be produced in the Pecos Valley, still most valuable for its ability to build soil and at the same time produce a cash crop of the best hay or seed. Usually produces its full values in a period of four years. Our best quality and highest yields of grain, cotton and vegetables will come from land that has grown alfalfa. We operate special machinery which enables us to offer this seed with the very highest germination and purity. Also, we are equipped to treat this seed in slurry of Arasan or Orthocide 75. Certified or non-certified seed will be offered with better than 99% purity and better than 95% germination. In the Pecos Valley, the choice time to plant is in the first twenty-five days of September. April is preferred for spring planting. Use 20 to 25 lbs. of seed per acre. An application of 60 lbs. available phosphate per acre will greatly increase the yield, often producing 5-7 tons of hay per acre in 5 cuttings. Seed yield will run from 150 to 600 lbs. per acre, depending upon weather and insects.

New Mexico 11-1—Developed by New Mexico A. E. S. from four strains of New Mexico Common, one strain of Buffalo and one strain from Virginia. This will outyield New Mexico Common by 10 to 15% and it will produce our best, fine-stemmed, leafy hay. It will make a most rapid recovery after mowing and is resistant to wilt. These two factors contribute to the high yield plus a stand that will hold for many years.

Zia—Developed by New Mexico A. E. S. for its ability to resist spotted alfalfa aphid. It does produce excellent hay and good yields and has been well accepted by our growers.

CLOVER

Yellow Blossom Biennial Sweet Clover—An excellent soil building crop that will tolerate considerable alkali, heavy tap-root that will penetrate most hard-pan. Will make fair pasture, often mixed with grasses. Plant 15 lbs. per acre in the fall or spring.

Madrid Clover—An improved yellow blossom biennial that matures slightly later and yields more. It shows early seedling vigor and resists fall frost in seedling year.

BARLEY

Arivat—A spring-type, six rowed, bearded barley with semi-smooth awns. It has stiff straw and matures early. Plant 70 to 100 lbs. per acre in February, March or early April to allow harvesting in July then follow with a planting of some early maturing sorghum grain. An average yield is 50 to 70 bushels per acre.

New Mexico Winter—Selected by our A. & M. College to fill a specific need on irrigated lands for a winter-hardy pasture and a heavy grain yielder, it is outstanding in both respects. Rough awned. Plant 70 to 100 lbs. per acre in late August to make the most pasture. May be planted as late as December 15th to make grain.

Trebi—A well known barley that still gives good yields on the irrigated lands of the Southwest. Six rowed, bearded, hulled and rough awned. Awns will thresh free from the grain. Trebi will mature grain when planted in the fall or spring.

CORN

Texas 34—This shows more resistance to insects and diseases than any other Texas hybrid. Favored for silage since it is 1 to 2 feet taller and has greater vegetative growth. Excellent shuck coverage reduces worm damage. Yellow grain.

Texas 17-W—Mid-Season white hybrid that is widely used for roasting ears. Tight set kernels also makes an excellent dry shelled corn. Prolific medium sized ear that has thorough shuck coverage and resists ear worms.

CORN (Continued)

Watson No. III—Earlier and a shorter stalk than the hybrids in general use. It produces two good ears on a strong stalk. Very satisfactory after four year trial.

Funk's G 6-16-A—An extra early hybrid for late planting or for short seasons of the high altitude. A high yielder of yellow, soft starchy grain, preferred by feeders. Fast starter and has an excellent record for standability and insect resistance. Will mature in 90 to 95 days.

Mexican June—Dependable in the Southwest due to drouth and disease resistance, the tight heavy shucks protect against birds and worms. Stalks are extremely tall and tests show the ensilage from this crop to be superior to that from sorghums. Plant in June with seven pounds of seed per acre.

Strawberry or Calico—An all purpose, and heavy yielder. Kernels are soft and most are striped with red, white and yellow. Large ears, stalks medium to large. Will mature in about 120 days.

COTTON

Acala 1517-BR-1—The blight resistant strain from 1517-C which became famous for producing one of the best spinning cottons in the United States. This strong lint brings a premium on the market. Uniform staple of about 1½ inches. Certified seed will be offered, either delinted or in the lint. The delinted seed is favored since it will germinate 5 to 7 days sooner and the delinting will reduce the lint borne diseases. Begin planting on April 10th with 15 to 20 lbs. of delinted seed or 32 lbs. lint seed per acre. Not safe to plant after May 20th.

Empire—Popular due to its ability to resist angular leaf spot and to mature early. It has produced 2 to 3 bales per acre. The lint is shorter and weaker than Acala.

GRASSES

Alta Fescue—In the Pecos Valley, this has supplanted Meadow Fescue. It is more productive and more resistant to alkali and drouth, although somewhat coarse. Palatable and will supply pasture the year around. Excellent in mixtures for permanent irrigated pastures.

Crested Wheat—Standard—A drouth resistant, long lived grass for hay or pasture. Better adapted to the high altitudes. Plant it in the fall on a firm bed, not over ½ inch deep, using 10 lbs. seed per acre.

Johnson—A perennial that is classed as noxious in many States and constantly fought by Southern Farmers but is valuable to the semi-arid sections that have land which is subject to periodical overflow where it will provide good pasture and hay. Responds to cultivation.

Orchard—A hardy, rather coarse grass that is good for hay or pasture. Deep rooted, grows in tufts. Most valuable in mixtures for permanent irrigated pastures.

Perennial Ryegrass—Often used in lawns, see page 16. Plants form a dense turf, are very nutritious and palatable in the pasture. Very valuable in the permanent irrigated pasture.

Sudan—A fast growing annual which produces an abundance of summer pasture or hay. Will make ensilage. Requires irrigation in the Pecos Valley. The rainfall of Eastern New Mexico and Western Texas is sufficient for this crop during most seasons. Plant after danger of frost, using 5-12 lbs. in rows or 20-50 lbs. broadcast.

Sweet Sudan—Developed from Leoti Red Sorghum and Common Sudan. Sweet Sudan has broader leaves, larger stems, taller growth, stools more and is much sweeter than Common Sudan Grass.

GRASSES (Continued)

Roswell Mixture—This mixture, for permanent, irrigated pasture in the Pecos Valley has become our choice after several years of observation. It has been outstanding and has created much enthusiasm during the past twelve years. Requires good soil, frequent irrigations and responds to nitrogen fertilizers. Fall planting preferred with 16 lbs. seed per acre.

MILLETS

Big German—The small stems and narrow leaves make quick summer hay or pasture. Long tight heads produce an abundance of grain. Sow broadcast for hay using 25 lbs. per acre. It usually produces 4-5 tons per acre in about 60 days. Drill in rows for seed using 5-10 lbs., will produce 2000-3000 lbs. threshed grain per acre in about 70 days. Requires warm weather, will produce satisfactory crop on moderate soil.

Proso or Hog Millet—The quickest maturing catch crop. Will mature in 45-50 days. Low growing sprangled heads. Grain is larger than Big German. Excellent feed for poultry and hogs. Has made two crops of grain in one season when planted by June 1.

OATS

Texas Red Rust Proof—For years this has been a standard in the Pecos Valley where it is still a good producer. Not recommended for planting at altitudes above 5500 ft. Seeds in stock have been treated with Ortho LM Seed Protectant.

New Nortex—A high yielder of excellent grain. Rust resistant and shatter proof. Winter hardy. Developed from Texas Red, well adapted to the Pecos Valley.

PEAS

Blackeyed—Classed as cowpeas but excellent for table use as a green snap or dry shelled. Pods will become 7 inches long and reach snap stage in about 45 days or mature dry peas in 60 days. The tall, strong, prolific plants make good forage crop and they are soil builders. We will offer the California No. 5 Wilt Resistant.

Brown (Sugar) Crowder—Grown and used very much the same as Blackeyed Peas, stronger flavored. Plants are about 28 inches high. Pods are 7 inches long, crowded with 10-12 odd shaped peas.

Cream Crowder—Quite similar to Brown Crowder in use and growth. Seeds are medium smooth, cream colored with buff eye.

POP CORN

Giant Yellow South American—Yields well in the Southwest and has been our most popular variety for a number of years. When popped, it has a distinct flavor, no husks or hard centers and is cream colored. Very large yellow kernels.

RYE

Balboa—Stools and grows well in cold weather to form a heavy turf which makes it one of the best for fall and winter pastures. This crop can be produced on poor soil with little moisture and is often turned under for soil building.

SORGHUM GRAINS

Atlas Sorgo—Developed in Kansas by crossing black hull kaffir and sourless sorgo. An excellent ensilage crop, and generally considered to be that only. Tall, stout, leafy, sweet stalks, resists lodging and becomes ten feet tall if given room.

Cane, Red Top or Sumac—A tall well known standard for its high yield of good quality bundle feed or hay. Often turned under while green to enrich the soil. Will endure considerable alkali. Sweet stalks become 6-8 ft. high when drilled in rows.

SORGHUM GRAINS (Continued)

Caprock Milo—The late maturing selection from the cross of double dwarf kaffir and dwarf milo. Heavy yielder, grows 30-40 inches tall and matures in about 110 days. The grain has high feed value, preferred by many feeders. The plants are resistant to Pythium rot and stand erect. Plantings of 8 lbs. per acre in 36 in. rows have produced 5000 lbs. of grain per acre.

Dekalb F-62a—It has produced out-standing high yields. Fast drying open heads of the combine type. July 1st plantings will mature the grain. The ideal crop to follow fall plantings of winter barley and oats. Excellent quality feed.

Hegari, Haas Strain—We offer exceptional quality in this seed. All processing has been done by ourselves and these seeds have been treated with Orthocide 75 in slurry. This is our best all purpose feed crop. The grain rates high among feeds and sells readily. The sweet stalks will stool and make our best bundle feed, also used for green or dry ensilage. The grain is often threshed and the stalks pastured. One of the most drouth resistant crops. Matures in 114 days. Plant 8 lbs. per acre in three foot rows any time after danger of frost but late plantings (about July 1st) will grow and produce better. A valuable crop to follow barley or oats in the double cropping program.

Early Hegari—Identical with Hegari, except: it matures about 15 days earlier, has fewer leaves and produces much less grain. Planted only when Hegari does not have time to mature and grain is desired.

Plainsman Milo—The early maturing sister of Caprock Milo. Grows about 30 in. tall and matures in about 105 days. This crop is not as uniform as some others but it holds some records for high yields in the Roswell area. The grain is red, medium soft and of high feed value. This crop matures early enough to afford double cropping on irrigated lands. Erect plants combine well and are resistant to Pythium rot.

Texas Hybrid No. 610—This will mature about the same as Martin Milo and has shown a good increase in yield. The grain is light red, large and medium soft. The stalk is combine height, the head is semi-dry. The exsertion of the head above the flag leaf is good.

WHEAT

Thatcher—A hard red, beardless spring wheat that is resistant to stem rust. It is adapted to irrigated conditions, a heavy producer of good milling grain.

Wichita—The good quality of the grain and the high yield ability has placed this wheat among the leaders. It is a bearded, red winter wheat.

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES

In this line, we maintain our policy and offer: the highest in quality at competitive prices. Our Wooden-ware and foundation is manufactured by Dadant & Sons. Ask for catalog. In connection with this line: we are always cash buyers for your beeswax.

RODENT CONTROLS

Gopher Scent—A specially prepared poisoned grain that is scented to attract: mice, gophers, ground squirrels and prairie squirrels. 7 oz. box 45c; 12 oz. box 60c; 5 lb. box \$2.25.

Rat-B-Gon—A Rat and Mice Bait that contains Warfarin. Rats and mice do not avoid bait once it begins to work, therefore, it will eradicate entire colonies. Very safe to use since a single feeding is not fatal. No mixing required. Pelleted form is clean and bite size. One pound size has break-out feeding hole. One pound box 98c; 4 lb. box \$2.98.

Cyanogas—A very effective killer of all rodents. See page 23.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

SPRAYERS

Ortho Spray-Ette 2—Requires no pumping or mixing. It operates on 35 to 175 lbs. pressure from your garden hose and will automatically meter and mix 10 ounces of semi-concentrate to give you two gallons of finished spray. \$3.49.

Ortho Spray-Ette 4—Operates the same as the above except, it will deliver four gallons of finished spray and has on-off control valve. \$6.45.

Ortho Spray-Ette Queen Size—This is the same as the Spray-Ette 4 except it will deliver six gallons of finished spray. \$9.95.

Hudson Perfection—4 gallon compressed air sprayer. Galvanized steel tank with welded seams, tested for 100 lbs. pressure. The Simplex Inner-Seal cover provides large opening that seals with $\frac{1}{4}$ turn of handle. New $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. pump provides 40 lbs. working pressure with 17 strokes or less when tank is $\frac{3}{4}$ full. Handles all insecticides, effective with white wash. Equipped with 42 in. oil proof hose, 24 in. brass extension tube, adjustable nozzle and solid brass trigger valve. \$21.50.

Hudson Climax—3 gallon open top tank, constructed same as the perfection. The pump is 12 in. long, the hose is 36 in. long and the extension rod is 18 in. \$19.50.

Hudson Favorite—A 2 gallon compressed air sprayer with Saf-T-Lok funnel type opening. Ten inch pump. Equipped with 5 ft. plastic spray hose. Nozzle adjusts from fine mist to a stream. The home-owner's ideal sprayer. \$12.95.

Hudson Bugwiser—A 3 gal. compressed air sprayer with Saf-T-Lock funnel type opening, galvanized tank with welded seams. Seamless brass pump is $1\frac{3}{4}$ by 12 in. Equipped with 24 in. oil resistant hose, 18 in. brass extension tube and adjustable nozzle. \$10.91.

Hudson Leader—A 3 gal. compressed air sprayer with funnel top. Galvanized tank with welded seams. 14 by $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. seamless brass pump. Equipped with 5 ft. plastic spray proof hose, extension tube and adjustable nozzle. \$13.95.

Hudson Winner 136—A $3\frac{1}{2}$ gal. compressed air sprayer, galvanized tank, cam-lock opening and zink-grip steel pump. \$10.05.

Hudson Winner 116A—The same as the above except the capacity of the tank is 2 gallons and the pump is 8 inches long. \$8.89.

Hudson Trombone—These double-action pumps with 72 in. hose will deliver continuous sprays through adjustable nozzle. Offered in two sizes: No. 123-D develops 180 lbs. pressure, throws 25 to 30 ft. solid stream or fine mist, \$9.95; the No. 219-D develops 150 lbs. pressure and throws 20 to 25 ft. stream or fine mist, \$7.95. Pressure is developed by push and pull action from any container.

SMALL HAND SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS ARE CARRIED IN STOCK.

POWER SPRAYERS

John Bean—The power sprayers that are rugged and most dependable for providing the high pressure that is required to spray orchards and livestock. Ask for illustrated catalog and prices.

Hahn Hi-Boy—The self-propelled, high clearance crop sprayer. Offered in three sizes. The most popular size has: 26.8 h. p. engine, 150 gallon tank, will straddle plants that are six feet tall and spray 8-40 inch rows at a through. It will spray at $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5 or 9 miles per hour and has a road speed of 18 m. p. h. Ask for literature, a demonstration and prices.

REPAIR PARTS FOR HUDSON, BEAN AND HAHN SPRAYERS ARE CARRIED IN STOCK.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

ORTHO INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

Bug-Geta Pellets—Metaldehyde-Arsenical bait designed to kill slugs, snails and cutworms. Broadcast 10-12 pellets per sq. yd. 1 lb. box 59c; 2½ lb. box \$1.19.

Rose & Garden Fungicide—A wettable powder formulation, especially recommended for control of black spot and powdery mildew on roses and leaf spot on iris and Chrysanthemums. Use ½ level tablespoon in one gallon water. 6 oz. can \$1.98.

Ortho-Klor 10% Chlordane Dust—Use as a dust or mix with water and spray to control: grubs, ants, roaches, sowbugs, lawn moths and cutworms. 1 lb. 69c; 5 lbs. \$1.98.

Ortho Lawn-Garden Dieldrin Granules—Easily broadcast on the lawn to control sowbugs, crickets, armyworms, cutworm, lawn moth larvae and wireworms. 15 oz. can \$1.19; 1¼ lb. box \$1.49; 3 lb. can \$2.69.

Ortho Rose Dust—Contains: Captan, Lindane, DDT, Ferbam and Sulphur. A multi-purpose Rose and flower dust or wettable powder. It will control a wide range of insects and diseases. 10 oz. Plastic Duster \$1.49; 1 lb. refill \$1.49.

Ortho Tomato Vegetable Dust—A multi-purpose garden dust that controls the more common insects and diseases on most all vegetables. 10 oz. plastic squeeze duster \$1.39; 1 lb. refill \$1.39.

Ortho Dog Powder—Contains: Malathion, Methoxychlor and Captan. Kills resistant fleas, lice, ticks and prevents Ringworm attacking dogs, cats and other animals. 3 oz. plastic duster 89c.

Ortho Home and Garden Insect Bomb—Easy to use, multi-purpose control of crawling and flying insects in both the home and the garden. 14 oz. Aerosol \$1.59.

Ortho Leaf Polish Bomb—Easy to use, effective leaf polish for all plants with hard surfaced leaves. No rubbing required, allows plants to breathe and grow normally. 5 oz. Aerosol 89c.

Isotox Garden Spray—Provides residual killing power on a large number of hard to control insects. It kills three ways: by contact, stomach poisoning and vapor action. 4 oz. will make up to 12 gals. diluted spray. 4 oz. bottle \$1.19; 8 oz. bottle \$1.98; pint \$2.98; quart \$5.49; ½ gal. \$9.98; 5 gal. drum \$39.98.

Ortho Dieldrin Spray—A powerful concentrate to control: ants, Japanese beetles; grasshoppers, lawn moths, chinch bugs, armyworms, sowbugs, thrip and many other insects. 8 oz. bottle \$1.39; pint \$2.19; quart \$3.79.

Ortho-Klor 44 Chlordane Spray—An outstanding control for: ants, lawn moth, cutworms, sowbugs, chinch bugs, thrips, grubs and many other garden pests. It has long residual killing power. 4 oz. bottle 79c; 8 oz. bottle \$1.19; pint \$1.98; qt. \$2.98.

Ortho Malathion 50 Spray—Controls: red spider, aphids, mealybugs, scale, flies, plus certain other pests. 4 oz. bottle \$1.19; 8 oz. \$1.89; pt. \$2.89; qt. \$4.39.

Orthorix Spray—As a dormant spray, it will control many types of scale, over-wintering insect eggs and fungi. Also used in weaker form as summer spray. Pint \$1.19, will make 48 gals. summer spray, about 10 gals. dormant spray.

Volk Oil Spray—A highly refined oil spray for use against: mealybugs, scale, red spider and white flies. 4 oz. bottle 39c; pint 79c; 5 gal. pail \$10.49.

Ortho Garden Book—40 pages of help for the gardener. 25c per copy.

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

Arsenate of Lead—Widely recommended for the control of most chewing insects. The common mixture is one pound in 25 gals. water. 4 lbs. \$1.65; 48 lbs. \$17.76

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Benzene Hexachloride, 10% Gamma Isomer (wetable)—1¼ lbs. in 100 gallons of water provides a very effective control for aphids. 2½ lbs. in 100 gals. gives excellent control of lice and ticks on livestock, use 5 lbs. in 100 gals. to control mange and scab. 5 lb. bag \$2.15; 50 lb. carton \$18.50.

Chlordane 8 Emulsive—An excellent control for grasshoppers, ants, crickets, roaches, fleas, lice, ticks and a wide variety of insects attacking crops including certain caterpillars. For general purpose use one quart in 100 gals. water. One gallon jug \$12.00.

Cyanogas (A Dust)—The dust form for outdoor use, an efficient control for all rodents. Gives off a deadly gas but is safe to use and gives a quicker kill when applied through a pump. 4 oz. can 50c; 1 lb. can \$1.25; 5 lb. can \$4.25.

DDT 50% (wetable)—One to two pounds of this powder in 100 gals. of water provides a valuable control for codling moth. Recommended to control a wide range of insects in crops, buildings and on livestock. 4 lb. bag \$1.60; 48 lbs. \$16.35.

Diazinon 25W (wetable powder)—A long residual phosphate insecticide, one of the safest to handle. In addition to suppressing mites, it gives excellent control of codling moth, aphids, scale crawlers, flea beetles, Mexican bean beetles, leaf miners, thrips and many other pests. An excellent control for resistant flies. 4 lb. bag \$6.00; 48 lb. case \$62.40.

Dibrom 8 Emulsive—One of the safest, fast killing phosphate insecticide that may be applied three to four days before harvest. Controls: aphids, loopers, caterpillars, mites, tomato worms and others. Use 1 to 2 pints in sufficient water to cover one acre. Gallon jug \$26.00.

Karathane—Especially effective for control of powdery mildew, diseases and certain mites in apples, melons, roses and shrubs. Not compatible with oils or sulphur. Use 4 oz. to 1 lb. per 100 gals. water. 3 lb. box \$4.80; 48 lb. case \$72.00.

Kelthane—Gives fast initial kill and residual activity against red spider and two-spotted mites in both adult and nymph stage. Does not destroy insect predators, less toxic than DDT to warm blooded animals. Use 1½ to 2 lbs. per 100 gallons of water. 4 lb. bag \$4.20; 48 lb. case \$45.60.

Lindane 25% (wetable)—One pound of this powder, mixed in 100 gallons of water gives excellent control on aphids and many other insects on vegetables, flowers and shrubs, also controls ticks and lice on livestock. Use 1½ lbs. for mange and scab. 1 lb. \$1.50; 20 lb. drum \$27.60.

Malathion 50%—A liquid that controls European red spiders, many other mites, white flies, aphids, soft brown scale and mealy bugs by using 5 oz. in 30 gals. of water. One quart in 100 gallons of water provides control for spotted alfalfa aphid and is safe to apply up to 7 days before harvest. 1 gal. \$10.60; 5 gal. drum \$47.00.

1038 Screw Worm Bomb—Special liquid formulation for control of screw worms and spinose ear ticks on livestock, fleece worms on sheep and goats. 15 oz. aerosol \$1.79.

Triton B-1956—A wetting, spreading and sticking agent, also, an oil emulsifier that will increase the value of any crop or livestock spray. It spreads spray material in an even inconspicuous film. Use 2-4 oz. in 100 gallons. 1 gal. \$8.55.

GRAIN FUMIGANTS

Serafume—A deadly liquid that may be poured over the grain surface, it will penetrate the grain and kill the pests without injury to feed or seed when used according to directions. 1 gallon \$4.16; 5 gallon drum \$19.20.

Ortho Grain Spray—Apply 1 pt. in 2 to 5 gals. of water to each 1000 bu. of grain. when the grain goes into storage for residual control. 1 gallon \$13.00.

SEED DISINFECTANTS and LEGUME INOCULANTS

Arasan 75—A high strength thiram seed disinfectant and protectant for corn, sorghums, peanuts, vegetables, grasses and legumes. For dry application only. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 teaspoonful per pound of vegetable seeds depending upon the kind. Use $5\frac{1}{3}$ ounces per hundred pounds of grass and legume seeds. 1 oz. 60c; 8 oz. \$1.30.

Ortho LM Seed Protectant (Dry)—A powder that provides control for most smuts and seed borne diseases in wheat, oats, barley, sorghums and cotton. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per bushel on all seeds except cotton which requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per 100 lbs. 1 lb. \$1.50.

Orthocide 75—Contains 75% Captan. May be used as a dry treatment or in slurry on vegetable or field seeds to prevent seed rot and damp-off diseases on germinating seeds and seedlings and to control kernel smut in sorghums. 1 lb. can \$2.60.

WE OPERATE A PANOGEN TREATER AND A CALKIN SLURRY TREATER TO GIVE SEEDS THE MOST UNIFORM APPLICATION OF DISINFECTANTS. LET US TREAT THE SEEDS YOU BUY OR GROW.

Nitragin—The original legume inoculant, it is the oldest and the most widely used in the world. Apply this bacteria to seeds of legumes to restore and maintain soil fertility. The AB culture, to be used on alfalfa and clover, two bushel size \$1.10. The Garden Nitragin is to be used on garden peas, sweet peas, beans, lima beans and soy beans, the 25c package will inoculate up to 5 lbs. seed.

BRUSH KILLER

Bramble-Weedicide—This contains 2, 4-D Pentyl Esters and 2, 4-5T Pentyl Esters. Dilute with oil to kill: brush, trees and stumps. 8 oz. bottle \$1.00; pt. bottle \$1.50; quart bottle \$2.50; gallon \$8.37; 5 gal. drum \$41.18.

WEED KILLERS

Improved Weed-B-Gon—Contains 2, 4-D and 2, 4-5T low volatile esters that will control broad leaf weeds without injury to lawn. Also kills brush. No vapor or volatilization. One pint will cover 4800 sq. ft. of lawn. 8 oz. \$1.19; pint can \$1.69; quart can \$2.98; gallon can \$6.98.

Weed-A-Bomb—The 2, 4-D and 2, 4-5T in a 11 oz Aerosol, ready to spray with the quickest flick of the trigger. Will give 1600 applications when properly used, enough to spot and kill weeds on a good sized lawn for an entire season. \$1.50.

2-4 Dow Weed Killer, Formula 40—An Amine Salt formulation containing 2, 4-D Acid equivalent of 4 lbs. per gallon. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint in sufficient water to cover one acre will control broadleaf weeds in corn or sorghums. Gallon \$4.65.

Dow General Weed Killer—A dinitro-type contact killer that controls annual weeds and grasses and kills top growth of perennial weeds and grasses. Use 2 to 3 pints with 3 to 30 gallons of oil, make up to 100 gallons with water and spray to wet all the vegetation. A spray of one quart in 15 gallons of oil per acre will allow direct combining of alfalfa seed crops. 1 gallon bottle \$12.30.

Dowpon—Provides the best control for Johnson, Bermuda, Quack and other grasses. Control can be obtained on most established Johnson Grass with 50 lbs. per acre in 50 to 150 gallons of water, sprayed to wet the foliage. Lesser amounts are needed on seedlings or if regrowth occurs. 1 lb. \$2.33; 5 lb. can \$6.95; 50 lb. drum \$58.50.

Amino Triazole—A control for many hard to kill pests, such as: nut grass, Russian Knapweed, cattails and poison ivy. An average application is 8 lbs. in 50 gals. of water on one acre. 1 lb. can \$3.50; 4 lb. can \$10.00; 24 lb. pail \$54.00.

Triox—Use one part of this arsenical weed killer in ten parts of water to kill vegetation and poison the soil for 1 to 2 years. Quart \$1.19; gallon \$3.50.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

SOIL FUMIGANTS

Vapam—Recommended as a pre-plant for the control of: weeds and germinating weed seeds, nematodes and soil borne fungus diseases including Fusarium and Verticillium. Use 1 to 2 qts. per hundred sq. ft. Qt. \$1.95; gal. \$4.95.

Larvacide—99% Chlorpicrin. Will control soil fungi and bacteria, nematodes, soil insects, weed seeds and persistent weeds. This fumigant also destroys rodents and insects in granaries and warehouses. In the soil, it should be applied in furrows 5-6 inches deep and 1 foot apart. 1 lb. treats 60-75 linear ft. 1 lb. bottle \$3.00.

SEED SOWERS (Hand Broadcast)

Cyclone—A favorite for over 80 years. Accurately distributes all smooth grass and grain seeds, also, granular fertilizers by a crank operated, whirling pan. Half bushel capacity, carried on a shoulder strap. \$5.10.

The Horn—Accurate and dependable for sowing smooth grass seeds. Has a canvas bag and metal horn in three sections with a seed gauge. Bag capacity is one peck. The seed is spread by a casting motion of the horn. \$1.85.

GARDEN TOOLS

Bolen's Garden Tractors—Offered in four different sizes from 3 to 7 h. p. The largest size is of the riding type. Available attachments include: plows, harrows, cultivators, seeders, sickles, mowers, sprayers, utility carts and saws. The Rotary Tillers are offered in eight different sizes. Let us send full information on these well balanced, easily operated tools that simplify gardening.

Planet Jr. No. 300-A Seeder—The most accurate garden drill, plants through holes in plates that give 39 adjustments. The single unit is an easily operated hand tool. They are often drawn by a tractor in multiples of two, three or four. Ask for price.

Planet Jr. No. 4 Seeder and Cultivator—The choice of the home gardener since it will drill or plant in hills, then convert into a wheel hoe or cultivator. It will enable you to produce more on the same ground and vastly reduce the effort. Complete with one pair 6 in. hoes, three steel cultivator teeth, one landslide garden plow. Or, seeder only is offered as Planter Jr. No. 4-D. Ask for price.

Planet Jr. No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe—The most popular garden cultivator, equipped with one pair 6 in. hoes, three cultivator teeth and one plow. The No. 18 is the same tool except the equipment consists only of 1 pr. 6 in. hoes. Ask for prices.

HOTKAPS

These patented plant covers will protect plants from: frosts, storms and insects and force their growth to allow the crop to mature two to three weeks earlier. Furthermore, the fruits and vegetables will be larger. Crop increases of 18% to 51% have been proven by experiment and over 30 years of use. One hundred \$4.80; one thousand \$26.15; steel setter \$2.15; fibreboard setter 20c.

ACTIVO

Reduces composting time by many weeks because it contains 27 million to more than 1 billion micro-organisms per cubic centimeter. Also, it energizes hot beds and potted plant soils, extends and improves chemical plant foods and reduces odors in outdoor toilets. Use 1 to 3 lbs. Activo for approximately 250 lbs. of compost. No danger in an overdose. \$1.40 bag will treat 300 to 450 lbs. compost; \$2.95 bag will treat up to 1600 lbs. compost.

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FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK

Castor Beans (Ricinus) mixed.
oz. 25c; 4 oz. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.25.
Four O'clock, All colors mixed.
oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.10; lb. \$3.30.
Larkspur, Giant Imperial mixed Double.
½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; 4 oz. \$2.55.
Morning Glory, Crimson Rambler.
½ oz. 45c; oz. 80c; 4 oz. \$2.35.
Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue.
½ oz. 50c; oz. 90c; 4 oz. \$2.70.
Morning Glory, Major Finest Mixed.
½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; 4 oz. \$1.80.
Nasturtium, Golden Gleam Semi-double.
½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; 4 oz. \$1.35.
Nasturtium, Scarlet Gleam Semi-double.
½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; 4 oz. \$1.35.
Nasturtium, Glorious Gleam, Semi-double
Hybrid mixed colors. ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c;
4 oz. \$1.35; lb. \$4.00.

Nasturtium, Dwarf Gem. Good border
plant. ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; 4 oz. \$1.50.
Snapdragon, Rust Resistant, Mixed.
½ oz. \$1.30; oz. \$2.40.
Sweet Peas, Spencer Mixed, Early flower-
ing. oz. 65c; 4 oz. \$1.85; lb. \$5.50.
Sweet Peas, Cuthbertson Mixed. The vari-
ety that withstands warmer weather.
oz. 55c; 4 oz. \$1.60; lb. \$4.80.
Zinnia, Gold Medal Dahlia Flowered Finest
mixed. Colors are grown separately.
Especially adapted to the Southwest.
oz. \$1.45; 4 oz. \$4.35; lb. \$13.00.
Zinnia, California Giant Mixed. Extremely
large, loose-petaled flowers. oz. \$1.45.
Zinnia, Lilliput, Mixed colors. Very
double, about 18 in. high. oz. \$1.50.
Zinnia, Tom Thumb. Plants 8-10 inches
tall. Compact bloom. Mixed colors. \$1.85.

FLOWER SEEDS IN PACKETS

There is a large assortment in our stock of flower seeds in packets. We will gladly obtain any rare variety or type that cannot be found in our regular stock. To make this line most complete, it is composed of seeds from the following reliable merchants: Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Mandeville & King Co., Northrup, King & Co., Germain's.

FLOWER POTS and FIBER-GLASS WINDOW BOXES

The regular red clay pots range from 3 inch at 8c to 10 inch at \$1.40. The 24 inch Window Box is offered at \$3.05; the 30 inch at 3.49; the 36 inch at \$3.98.

PEAT MOSS

Premier Peat Moss—The sphagnum peat moss, a natural humus, is 97% organic vegetable matter. It opens up the soil, admitting vital air and moisture, and acts as a reservoir for the plant food. This soil conditioner prevents crusting and is especially valuable when used in the stiff soils of our Southwest. It will absorb as much as 20 times its weight in moisture and feeds it back to the roots as they can use it. Carload buying is reflected in these prices: 6 cu. ft. compressed bale \$5.95; 4 cu. ft. bale \$4.95; 1½ cu. ft. bale \$2.95; three peck \$1.35; 1 peck 75c.

VERMICULITE

An excellent soil conditioner. It retains moisture and releases it as the plant needs it. It is sterile, clean and light in weight. It does not deteriorate, it contains nothing to rot or turn moldy. Provides an excellent bulb storage. 1 lb. 25c; 12½ lb. bag \$2.25.

ORTHO-GRO (Liquid Plant Food)

Contains organic fish in a balanced fertilizer. Fast and all-available to the roots and foliage, giving quick plant response, 15-5-5 formulation. A clear liquid, odor is masked for pleasant use. Use one pint in dilution to three hundred sq. ft. of lawn, ½ teaspoonful in quart of water for house plants. 4 oz. bottle 39c; pint bottle \$1.00; quart bottle \$1.69; gallon jug \$4.98; 5 gal. drum \$20.00.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

16-20-0 MATHIESON AMMO-PHOS FERTILIZER

Proven to be an outstanding fertilizer for lawns in our locality, extensively used on vegetables, cotton, grain, irrigated pasture, trees and shrubbery. 16-20-0 is guaranteed to contain 16 per cent nitrogen and 20 per cent available phosphoric acid, all of it completely soluble in water. This grade contains about 14% sulphur. Offered in any amount.

MILORGANITE

Truly an outstanding turf fertilizer. The plant food elements in this natural all organic fertilizer are released gradually as needed by the grass. Besides furnishing long lasting nitrogen, Milorganite contains ample phosphoric acid for grass, and possesses the trace elements needed by all plants. It will not burn, in fact it may be mixed with seeds. A granular material of dust-free nature that is easy to apply or mix with insecticides and fungicides. 80 lb. bag \$4.60.

OTHER COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

Sulphate of Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, Urea, Superphosphate, aluminum sulphate, Bone Meal, Iron Sulphate, Iron Chelate and others are handled during the season for application. Please ask for prices.

FEED

The El Rancho Milling Company manufactures the feeds that are carried in stock. The line includes: Starter, Grower, Broiler and Layer Crumbles, Laying Pellets, Rabbit Pellets, Scratch Grain and Hog Feed. Ask for prices.

POULTRY FEEDERS AND FOUNTAINS

The HUDSON Equipment, for over half a century, has been gaining a reputation for dependability; developed through using the best material and workmanship plus correct designing to assure best results from the product. We offer the complete line which includes all sizes and types of metal feeders and fountains. Items in connection include: leg bands, nest eggs and glass substitutes for enclosing the poultry house.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

Products from the following Companies are stocked: THE GEO. H. LEE CO., DR. LeGEAR MEDICINE CO. DR. SALSBURY LABORATORIES.

LIVESTOCK SPRAY

Ortho Kleen Stock Spray—Use as a space spray, a residual spray or spray direct onto beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats and hogs to control: ticks, horn flies, stable flies and lice. Each treatment protects for several weeks. One pint makes up to 25 gallons of diluted spray. 1 gal. \$7.29; 5 gal. drum \$28.98.

FLY KILLER

Ortho Fly Killer Dry Bait—Easy to use. nothing to prepare or mix, simply scatter thinly direct from container to ground. Will control flies around dairy barns, feed lots, stables, animal hospitals, dog kennels, open-air theatres, patios. One pound will cover 2000 sq. ft. of fly feeding area. One pound can 98c; 5 lbs. \$2.19; 25 lb. drum \$8.98.

Dipterex—A dry sugar bait containing L 13/39. Kills both resistant and non-resistant strains of houseflies. They are attracted to it, feed on it, die within minutes. 1 lb. shaker can \$1.19; 5 lbs. \$3.98.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

What to Plant and When to Plant It

APPLIED TO THE PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO

JANUARY—A good time to plan the planting and to place a seed order. Prepare plant beds for early cauliflower, cabbage, egg plant, lettuce, onions, peppers and tomatoes.

FEBRUARY—Early this month plant carrots, early peas, rhubarb, asparagus, parsnips, onion seed and sets. Begin planting oats and barley in the last part of the month.

MARCH—Plant peas, onions, lettuce, radishes, mustard, leek, parsley, spinach, parsnips, salsify, stock beets, corn, oats and barley. Early tomatoes, pepper and egg plant may be sown in hot beds.

APRIL—The seventh of this month is the average date for the last killing frost. Plant celery, turnips and okra. To have a succession, plant more peas, corn, lettuce, radishes, beets and carrots. Begin planting cotton April 10th. This is the best month to make spring plantings of alfalfa and irrigated pasture grasses. Late in this month, tomatoes may be planted in the open. Some will now risk a planting of tomato, pepper and sweet potato plants.

MAY—It is now safe to plant the main crop of: melons, squash, cucumbers, beans, pumpkin, and set out: tomato, pepper and sweet potato plants. Plant blackeyed peas, field peas, peanuts, leaf lettuce, more radishes, mustard and corn. Sow seed for late cabbage in beds. In the field plant: milo, corn, atlas sorgo and kaffir. Acala cotton should not be planted later than the last of the month.

JUNE—Make the last planting of cantaloupes, watermelons, winter squash and pumpkins. Plant late cabbage in hills in the field. Roasting ears, bush beans, blackeyed peas, cucumbers, summer squash all do well when planted now. Late this month, in the field, plant Mexican June Corn, Mexican Pinto beans, hegari and milo.

JULY—Plan the fall garden which often returns more than earlier plantings. Set out celery and cabbage plants. Plant pole and corn field beans, cucumbers for pickling. Sow turnips and rutabagas for fall and winter use. The last planting of corn, cane, hegari, kaffir and milo should be made early this month. Millet can mature when planted late this month.

AUGUST—Early this month, finish setting celery plants, sow more turnips, beans and pickling cucumbers. Plant early cabbage for fall and winter use. The last planting of carrots for fall use should be made about the middle of this month. At this same time, begin planting: rye, winter barley, wheat, oats and pasture grasses.

SEPTEMBER—Plant: beets, kale, lettuce, mustard, spinach, Chinese cabbage and bunching onions. Sow onion seed about the 25th for spring transplanting. This is the best month to plant: alfalfa, ryegrasses, crested wheat grass, Kentucky blue grass lawns and pasture grass mixtures.

OCTOBER—The thirtieth of this month is the average date for the first killing frost. Plant mustard, lettuce and spinach for early spring, also winter radishes and onion sets. Winter barley, rye and wheat may be planted for spring pasture and grain crops.

NOVEMBER—Complete the harvest and prepare for winter.

DECEMBER—Foot up the profits and send to us for next season's catalog.

THIS IS THE 59TH ANNUAL ISSUE OF THE

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1900

115-117 South Main
Phone MAin 2-7701

P. O. Box 725
Roswell, New Mexico

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VERDI GILL

IVAN GILL

W. L. GILL

Table of Valuable Information

Vegetable	Amount of seed required		Inches apart in the row	Inches between the rows	Depth to plant (inches)	Average germination 1 year old seed—%
	per 100 feet	per acre				
Asparagus	1 oz.	5 lbs.	3	18-24	1	90
Beans, Dwarf	1 lb.	60 lbs.	2	18-24	1	90
Beans, Pole	½ lb.	30 lbs.	12-15	36	1	90
Beets, Garden	1 oz.	6 lbs.	2	12-18	1	80
Beets, Mangel	1 oz.	5 lbs.	4	20-36	1	80
Brussels Sprouts	¼ oz.	8 oz.	12-16	24-30	½	85
Cabbage	¼ oz.	8 oz.	12-18	24-30	½	85
Cantaloupe	½ oz.	1 lb.	48	72	1	85
Carrot	½ oz.	2 lbs.	2	12-18	½	75
Cauliflower	¼ oz.	8 oz.	14-18	24-30	½	75
Celery	¼ oz.	4 oz.	2	18-36	⅓	80
Collards	¼ oz.	8 oz.	12-18	24-30	½	88
Corn, Sweet	¼ oz.	5 lbs.	24	36	1	85
Cucumbers	½ oz.	2 lbs.	36	72	1	85
Egg Plant	⅓ oz.	8 oz.	18	24-30	½	75
Endive	1 oz.	4 lbs.	12	18	½	80
Kale	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	18	18-24	½	85
Kohlrabi	¼ oz.	3 lbs.	6	18-24	½	85
Leek	½ oz.	3 lbs.	4	14-20	½	80
Lettuce	½ oz.	2 lbs.	6	12-18	½	90
Melon, Musk	½ oz.	1 lb.	48	72	1	85
Melon, Water	1 oz.	2 lbs.	72	96	1	85
Mustard	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	2-3	12-18	¼	85
Okra	2 oz.	8 lbs.	15	36	1	85
Onions	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1-2	12-18	½	85
Parsley	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	3	18	⅓	70
Parsnips	½ oz.	3 lbs.	3	18	½	75
Peas	1 lb.	60 lbs.	2	24	1	90
Pepper	⅓ oz.	8 oz.	24	36	½	75
Pumpkin	1 oz.	3 lbs.	60	96	1	90
Radish	1 oz.	10 lbs.	1	12-18	½	90
Salsify	1 oz.	5 lbs.	2	18-24	½	75
Spinach	1 oz.	8 lbs.	2	12-18	1	80
Squash, Summer	1 oz.	2 lbs.	48	36	1	90
Squash, Winter	½ oz.	1 lb.	60	72	1	90
Tomato	⅓ oz.	8 oz.	48	48	½	85
Turnip	½ oz.	1 lb.	2	18-24	¼	90

Field Seeds

	lbs. per acre		lbs. per acre
Alfalfa	20	Hegari	8
Barley, winter	70	Maize	8
Barley, spring	100	Millet, drilled	20-25
Beans, Pinto	25	Oats	100
Clover, Sweet	15	Peas	30-60
Corn	5-8	Rye	60
Corn, Pop	8	Ryegrass	20
Cotton, delinted	12	Sudan Grass, drilled	4-20
Cotton, lint	32	Sudan Grass, broadcast	35
Johnson Grass	20	Wheat	60-90

This information has been compiled from 60 years of experience in handling seeds. It will not apply in all cases due to variation in location and condition. However, we believe our figures are a fair average.

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